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④ アゾレーキ顔料の製造法

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明細書

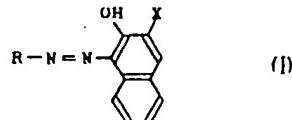
1. 発明の名称

アゾレーキ顔料の製造法

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) レーキ化剤を含むジアソ成分溶液または懸濁液と、ロジン類または界面活性剤を含むこともあるカップリング成分溶液または懸濁液とを、同時に、連続的に反応器に供給してカップリング反応を進行する工程、および該反応生成物を連続的に系外に取出す工程となることを特徴とするアゾレーキ顔料の製造法。

(2) アゾレーキ顔料が一般式(I)



(式中、Rは少くとも1個の- SO_3H 基または- COOH 基を有する置換もしくは非置換のベンゼン核またはナフタレン核を表わし、XはRまたは- OOOR' 基を表わす)

で示される水溶性アゾ染料のレーキ化物である特許請求の範囲第1項に記載のアゾレーキ顔料の製造法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明はアゾレーキ顔料の改良された製造法に関する。更に詳しくはレーキ化剤を含むジアソ成分溶液または懸濁液と、ロジン類または界面活性剤を含むこともあるカップリング成分溶液または懸濁液とを、同時に、連続的に反応器に供給してカップリング反応を進行する工程、および該反応生成物を連続的に系外に取出す工程となり成ることを特徴とするアゾレーキ顔料の製造法である。

従来のアゾレーキ顔料の製造法は、まず水溶性アゾ染料を合成した後、これにレーキ化剤、および必要によりロジン類や界面活性剤を添加して行なわれている。(例えば特公昭47-35711号)

しかしながら、本発明者らの経験によると、従来の方法で得られたアゾレーキ顔料は、たと

(式中、Rは少くとも1個の-SO₃H基または-COOH基を有する置換もしくは非置換のベンゼン核またはナフタレン核を表わし、XはSまたは-COOH基を表わす)。

で示される水溶性アソ染料のレーキ顔料の製造に適している。

以下、本発明の方法を一般式(I)のレーキ顔料を例として更に詳しく説明する。

本発明の第1工程に供されるジアソ成分は一般式(II)



(式中、Rは前述の意味を表わす)

で示されるアミンを常法により酸および亜硝酸塩によってジアゾ化し、これにレーキ化剤を添加してジアソ成分溶液、または懸濁液とする。ここでレーキ化剤としては、カルシウム、バリウム、ストロンチウム、マンガン、亜鉛、カドミウム、マグネシウム、または鉄などの水溶性金属塩があげられる。

一方、カップリング成分は一般式(III)

(4)

た反応生成物を連続的に系外に取出すことからなる。

原則的にはジアソ成分とカップリング成分の供給量に併行して連続的に取出す必要がある。

反応生成物の反応器内の滞留時間は、顔料の種類、反応器の形状、構造容量などにより変動するが、工芸的にはできる限り短い時間が設定されることが多い。

本発明における反応器の形状は、槽型、管型、あるいは混合型など特に制限されないが、槽型が好ましく用いられる。

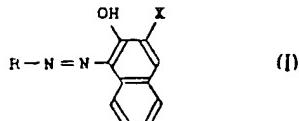
本発明の方法の最大の利点は、製造規模の大小にかかわらず、反応条件が常に一定であることによって、品質性能のふれがなく、かつ極めて優れた性能の目的とするアソレーキ顔料が得られることである。

なお、本発明の第1工程において必要に応じて添加されるロジン類または界面活性剤は通常カップリング成分中に混合して供給されるが、カップリング成分と別に同時的に供給してもさ

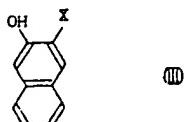
えはこれを印刷インキ用途に用いた場合、着色力、グロスまたは流動性において不充分であつたり、特に工業的多量生産においてバッテによる品質の揺れが生じ、その生産管理が非常に煩雑であった。

本発明者らは、これらの欠点を改善すべく試験研究、検討の結果、本発明に到達したものであり、その特徴はジアソ成分とカップリング成分を所定の比で同時的、連続的に反応器に供給して、カップリング反応を連続する工程(以下第1工程といふ)と、該反応生成物を連続的に反応系外に取出す工程(以下第2工程といふ)と結合させたことにより、このようにして初めて目的とする均一かつ良好な品質性能を有するアソレーキ顔料の工業的生産が可能となることを見い出したのである。

そして、本発明方法は特に、一般式(II)



(3)



(式中、Xは前述の意味を表わす)

で示される化合物をアルカリ水溶液として溶解させ、必要によりロジン石ケン類および界面活性剤を添加し、カップリング成分溶液または懸濁液とする。

本発明の第1工程は、上記ジアソ成分およびカップリング成分液を、所定の比率で反応器に同時的かつ連続的に供給することからなる。このようにして、カップリング反応、レーキ化及びロジネーション、分散化処理が同時的に連続される。

反応温度は、通常0～50°C、好ましくは10～40°Cで行なわれる。ここで、両成分の所定の比率は、通常モル比でカップリング成分/ジアソ成分=1.00～1.20、好ましくは1.02～1.10の範囲が用いられる。

本発明の第2工程は、上記第1工程で得られ

しつかえない。

本発明の方法によって製造された顔料は、特に印刷インキ用として用いた場合、従来公知の方法によって製造された顔料に比べて、優れた着色力、グロス率及び流動性を有し、また色相鮮明であって、その工業的価値は極めて注目すべきものがある。(実施例1、表-2、表-3参照)

本発明の方法によって得られた顔料は、塗料、壁紙、合成樹脂の着色等の用途にもすぐれて用いられる。

次に実施例及び参考例をあげて本発明製法を具体的に説明する。文中、部とあるものは重量を示すものである。

実施例1

4-メチル-5-クロルアニリン-2-スルホン酸ソーダ130部と、水1800部を80～85°Cで攪拌溶解後、塩酸(35%)140部を5分間に注加後冷却する。

一方、水100部と亜硝酸ソーダ39部とか

(7)

実施例2

実施例1で使用した塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部のかわりに、塩化マンガン(4水塩)220部を用い、他は全く同様の方法で行って、赤色顔料292部を得た。

実施例3

実施例1で使用した塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部のかわりに、塩化バリウム(2水塩)240部を用い他は全く同様の方法で行って、赤色顔料340部を得た。

実施例4

実施例1で使用した塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部のかわりに、塩化ストロンチウム(6水塩)210部を用い、他は全く同様の方法で行って、赤色顔料316部を得た。

実施例5

実施例1で使用した塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部を110部に減じ、塩化ストロンチウム(6水塩)30部を加え、他は全く同様の方法で行って、赤色顔料293部を得た。

(9)

らなる水溶液を上記懸濁液に0～5°Cで30分間に注加した後、30分間攪拌し、ついで塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部を添加する。得られた懸濁液をジアゾ成分調製液とする。

他方、ヨーオキシナフトエ酸110部を苛性ソーダ60部と水1,000部に20～30°Cにて攪拌溶解して、カップリング成分液とする。このカップリング成分液に、ロジン50部、水300部、苛性ソーダ7部からなる加熱溶解液を添加する。得られた懸濁液をカップリング成分調製液とする。

このジアゾ成分調製液及びカップリング成分調製液を20～30°Cで反応槽にカップリング成分/ジアゾ成分の比がモル比で1.05～1.10となるように注加反応させる。反応液は60秒の滞留時間を守り、次いで反応系外に流出させ、反応液の全量を30°C、60分間加熱した後、沪別、水洗し、80～100°Cにて加熱乾燥、粉碎して赤色顔料290部を得た。

(8)

参考例1

4-メチル-5-クロルアニリン-2-スルホン酸ソーダ130部と、水1800部を80～85°Cで攪拌溶解後、塩酸(35%)140部を5分間に注加後冷却する。

一方、水100部と亜硝酸ソーダ39部からなる水溶液を、上記懸濁液に0～5°Cで30分間に注加した後30分間攪拌する。得られた懸濁液をジアゾ成分調製液とする。

他方、ヨーオキシナフトエ酸110部を苛性ソーダ60部と水1,000部に、20～30°Cにて攪拌溶解して、カップリング成分調製液とする。

カップリング成分調製液にジアゾ成分調製液を温度20～30°Cで攪拌しながら60分を要して注加し、さらに30分間攪拌をつづけ、カップリング反応を終了させる。

次いでロジン50部、水300部、苛性ソーダ7部からなる加熱溶解液を20～30°Cにしてカップリング反応液に注加する。

用いて水性フレキソインキ展色比較を行なった結果を示す。

表一 /

顔料	項目	色調	グロス	着色力	透明性
参考例1の製法品	標準	標準	100%	標準	
実施例2	近似	やや劣る	95%	近似	
実施例1の本発明製法品	やや鮮明	かなり優れる	110%	著しく透明	
参考例3の製法品	標準	標準	100%	標準	
実施例3の本発明製法品	やや鮮明	かなり優れる	110%	著しく透明	

II テスト方法

顔料50部と、ステレンマレイン酸水溶樹脂ワニス200部をポールミルを用いてフレキソインキとし、紙に展色して比較した。

実施例6

4-トルイジン-2-スルホン酸390部を水3700部、苛性ソーダ82部に搅拌溶解後、塩酸(3.5%)440部を5分間にて注加し冷却する。水450部、亜硝酸ソーダ140部から

(12)

参考例3

参考例1で使用した塩化カルシウム(2水塩)120部のかわりに、塩化バリウム(2水塩)240部を用い、他は全く参考例1と同様の方法で行って赤色顔料290部を得た。

以下に上記の方法によって得られた顔料を

(11)

なる水溶液を15分間にて注加した後30分間搅拌する。この間温度を0~5°Cに保つ。

上記ジアソ化液に塩化カルシウム(2水塩)440部を添加する。得られた懸濁液をジアソ成分調製液とする。

他方、メオキシナフトエ酸390部を水1200部、苛性ソーダ187部に搅拌溶解する。

この浴液にロジン200部、水1500部、苛性ソーダ24部からなる加熱溶解液を注加する。

この浴液をカップリング成分調製液とする。

ジアソ成分調製液及びカップリング成分調製液を10~20°Cで反応槽にカップリング成分/ジアソ成分の比が、1.05~1.10モル比となるように注加反応させる。

反応液は100秒間の滞留時間を守り、次いで反応系外に取出し、反応液の全量を50°C30分間加热した後、沪別、水洗し、80~100°Cで加熱乾燥、粉碎して赤色顔料1045部を得た。

(13)

参考例4

ジアソ成分調製液及びカップリング成分調製液は実施例6と同様に調製した。

カップリング成分調製液に、ジアソ成分調製液を温度10~20°Cで搅拌しながら60分を要して注加し、さらに30分間搅拌をつづける。次いで、50°Cで30分間搅拌し、沪別後水洗し80~100°Cで加熱乾燥粉碎して赤色顔料1050部を得た。

以下に上記の方法によって得られた顔料を用いてグラビアインキ展色テストを行なった結果を示す。

表一 /

顔料	項目	色調	グロス	着色力	透明性
参考例4の製法品	標準	標準	100%	標準	
実施例6の本発明製法品	かなり鮮明	かなり良い	120%	極めて透明	

製液を20～30°Cで反応槽にカップリング成分/ジアソ成分の比が1.05～1.10モル比となるように注加反応させる。

反応液は60秒間の滞留時間を守り、次いで反応系外に取出し、反応液全量を70°C、20分間加熱した後、伊別水洗し80～100°Cで加熱乾燥粉砕して赤色顔料534部を得た。

実施例5

5-メチル-4-クロルアニリン-2-スルホン酸250部、水1800部、苛性ソーダ50部を80～85°Cにて加熱攪拌溶解し、塩酸(35%)280部を10分間にて注加した後冷却し水150部、亜硝酸ソーダ80部からなる水溶液を30分間にて注加し、ジアソ化する。このジアソ液に塩化バリウム(6水塩)240部を添加する。得られた懸濁液をジアソ成分調製液とする。

他方、メチルオルトトルル170部、水3000部、苛性ソーダ55部とを20～30°Cにて攪拌溶解する。この溶液にロジン50部、水500部、苛性ソーダ25部からなる水溶液を注加し、カップリング成分調製液とする。

ジアソ成分調製液及びカップリング成分調

(15)

液を温度20～30°Cで攪拌しながら60分間を要して注加し、さらに30分間攪拌をつけ、カップリング反応を終了させる。

次いでロジン50部、水500部、苛性ソーダ25部からなる水溶液をカップリング反応液に加え、更に塩化バリウム(6水塩)240部、水1000部からなる水溶液を注加する。

反応液は50°Cで30分間攪拌し伊別後、水洗し、80～100°Cにて加熱乾燥、粉砕して赤色顔料528部を得た。

以下に上記の方法で得られた顔料を用いてオフセット印刷インキ展色テストを行なった結果を示す。

表-3

顔料	項目	色調	グロス	着色力	透明性
参考例5の製品	顔料	標準	100%	標準	
実施例7の本発明製品	やや透明	やや良好	120%	やや透明	

(17)

カップリング成分調製液にジアソ成分調製

(16)

実施例6

5-メチル-4-クロルアニリン-2-スルホン酸250部、水1800部、苛性ソーダ50部を80～85°Cにて加熱攪拌溶解し塩酸(35%)280部を10分間にて注加した後、冷却し、水150部、亜硝酸ソーダ80部からなる水溶液を30分間にて注加し、ジアソ化する。得られた懸濁液をジアソ成分調製液とする。

実施例7

2-アミノ-4-ナフタレンースルホン酸43部、水1200部、塩酸(35%)28部とを攪拌冷却した後、水50部、亜硝酸ソーダ14部を30分間にて注加、ジアソ化する。このジアソ液に塩化カリウム(2水塩)50部を添加し、ジアソ成分調製液とする。

他方、メチルオルトトルル40部、水1200部、苛性ソーダ23部を攪拌溶解する。

この溶液にステアリン酸5部、水200部、苛性ソーダ1部からなる加熱溶解液を注加しカップリング成分調製液とする。

ジアソ成分調製液及びカップリング成分調製液を15～25°Cで反応槽にカップリング成分/ジアソ成分の比が1.05～1.10モル比となるように注加反応させる。

(18)

反応液は、120秒間の滞留時間を取り次いで系外へとり出し、加熱し、沪別後水洗した後80～100°Cにて加熱乾燥、粉碎して赤色顔料97部を得た。

(19完)

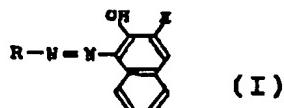
SHUSAKU YAMAMOTO**Your Ref.: CD01351****Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 55-9654****Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 55-9654****Laid-Open Publication Date: January 23, 1980****Application No. 53-82350****Filing Date: July 5, 1978****Inventors: M. Yui et al.****Applicant: Sumitomo Chem Co., Ltd.****SPECIFICATION****1. Title of the Invention****A METHOD FOR PRODUCING AZO LAKE PIGMENT****2. Claims**

(1) A method for producing an azo lake pigment, consisting of:

supplying a reactor simultaneously and continuously with a diazo component solution or suspension which contains a lake forming agent, and a coupling component solution or suspension which may contain rosins or a surfactant to perform a coupling reaction; and

continuously removing the reaction product from the reactor.

(2) A method for producing an azo lake pigment according to claim 1, wherein the azo lake pigment is a lake compound of a water soluble dye represented by a general formula (I):



(herein, R is a substituted or nonsubstituted benzene nucleus or naphthalene nucleus having at least one $-SO_3H$ group or $-COOH$ group and X is H or $-COOH$ group).

SHUSAKU YAMAMOTO

Your Ref.: CD01351

Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 55-9654

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an improved method for producing an azo lake pigment. More specifically, the present invention relates to a method for producing an azo lake pigment, consisting of: supplying a reactor simultaneously and continuously with a diazo component solution or suspension which contains a lake forming agent, and a coupling component solution or suspension which may contain rosins or a surfactant to perform a coupling reaction; and continuously removing the reaction product from the reactor.

The conventional method for producing an azo lake pigment is performed by first synthesizing a water soluble azo dye and then adding a lake forming agent, and if necessary, rosins or a surfactant. (See, for example, Japanese Publication for Opposition No. 47-35711.)

However, based on the experience of the present inventors, the azo lake pigment obtained by the conventional method, when used for an application as a printing ink, for example, is insufficient in coloration, gloss, and fluidity. Further, it requires very cumbersome production control due to variations in quality occurring on a batch basis particularly in industrial mass production.

The present inventors have reached the present invention as a result of diligent study and examination in order to solve such problems. The feature of the present invention is in combining a step of supplying a reactor simultaneously and continuously with a diazo component and a coupling component in a prescribed ratio to perform a coupling reaction (hereinafter, referred to as a first step)

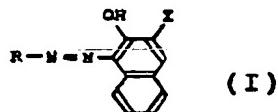
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with a step of continuously removing the reaction product from the reactor (hereinafter, referred to as a second step). The present inventors found that intended industrial production of an azo lake pigment having a uniform and high quality is possible only when azo lake pigment is produced as described above.

The method of the present invention is suitable for producing, particularly, a lake pigment of a water soluble azo dye represented by a general formula (I):



(herein, R is a substituted or nonsubstituted benzene nucleus or naphthalene nucleus having at least one $-SO_3H$ group or $-COOH$ group and X is H or $-COOH$ group).

Hereinafter, the method of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the lake pigment of general formula (I).

A diazo component used in the first step of the present invention is obtained as follows. An amine represented by general formula (II):



(herein, R is as described above) is diazotized with an acid or nitrite by a usual method. A lake forming agent is added thereto to obtain a diazo component solution or suspension. The lake forming agent may be a water soluble metal salt such as calcium, barium, strontium, manganese, zinc, cadmium, magnesium, iron or the like.

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The coupling component is obtained as follows. A compound represented by general formula (III):



(herein, X is as described above) is dissolved as an alkaline aqueous solution. If necessary, rosin soaps and a surfactant are added thereto to obtain a coupling component solution or suspension.

The first step of the present invention consists of supplying a reactor simultaneously and continuously with the diazo component liquid and the coupling component liquid at a prescribed ratio. Thus, the coupling reaction and lake forming, and rosination and dispersion processes are performed simultaneously.

The reaction temperature is usually from 0 to 50°C, preferably from 10 to 40°C. Herein, the prescribed ratio of both components is usually a molar ratio in the range of coupling component/diazo component = 1.00 to 1.20, preferably, 1.02 to 1.10.

The second step of the present invention consists of continuously removing the reaction product obtained by the first step from the reactor.

Basically, continuous removal in accordance with amounts of the diazo component and coupling component supplied is required.

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A residence time of the reaction product in the reactor varies depending on the type of the pigment, the shape of the reactor, the volume of the reactor, or the like, but it is desirable to be set as short as possible from an industrial point of view.

The shape of the reactor used in the present invention is not particularly limited and may be a tank type, tube type, or mixed type shape. However, a tank type reactor is preferably used.

The greatest advantage of the present invention is that it provides a target azo lake pigment having a very high quality and without variation in quality by having reaction conditions which are always stable irrespective of the scale of manufacture.

The rosins or surfactant which are added if necessary in the first step of the present invention are usually mixed into a coupling component and then supplied to the reactor. However, they may be supplied simultaneously and separately from the coupling component.

The pigment produced according to the method of the present invention, when used as printing ink particularly, gives better coloration, gloss, and fluidity compared to those of the pigment produced according to the conventional method. Furthermore, its hue is also vivid. Thus, its industrial value is so high that it should draw more attention. (See Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 below.)

The pigment produced according to the method of the present invention is also preferable for use for

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applications such as coloring of a pigment, a fiber, or a synthetic resin.

The production method of the present invention will be specifically described with examples and reference examples. Herein, the term "part" indicates part by weight.

Example 1

130 parts of sodium 4-methyl-5-chloraniline-2-sulfonate were stirred and dissolved in 1800 parts of water at a temperature of 80-85°C. Then, 140 parts of hydrochloric acid (35%) was added thereto in 5 minutes, and then the suspension was cooled.

An aqueous solution consisting of 100 parts of water and 39 parts sodium nitrite was added to the suspension at a temperature of 0-5°C in 30 minutes. Then, the suspension was stirred for 30 minutes, and 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) was added. The obtained suspension was used as a diazo component preparation liquid.

110 parts of β-oxy-naphthoic acid was stirred and dissolved in 60 parts of sodium hydroxide and 1,000 parts of water at a temperature of 20-30°C to obtain a coupling component liquid. A heated solution consisting of 50 parts of rosin, 300 parts of water and 7 parts of sodium hydroxide was added to the coupling component liquid. The obtained suspension was used as a coupling component preparation liquid.

The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid were added to the reaction tank at 20-30°C and reacted so that the molar ratio of coupling component/diazo component was 1.05-1.10. The

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reaction solution was kept for a residence time of 60 seconds, then taken out of the reaction system. The entire amount of the reaction solution was heated at 30°C for 60 minutes, then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 290 parts of a red color pigment.

Example 2

Instead of 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) used in Example 1, 220 parts of manganese chloride (tetrahydrate) was used. Except for this, similar processes as in Example 1 were performed. Thus, 292 parts of a red color pigment was obtained.

Example 3

Instead of 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) used in Example 1, 240 parts of barium chloride (dihydrate) was used. Except for this, similar processes as in Example 1 were performed. Thus, 340 parts of a red color pigment was obtained.

Example 4

Instead of 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) used in Example 1, 210 parts of strontium chloride (hexahydrate) was used. Except for this, similar processes as in Example 1 were performed. Thus, 316 parts of a red color pigment was obtained.

Example 5

120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) used in Example 1 was reduced to 110 parts, and 30 parts of strontium chloride (hexahydrate) was added. Except for this, similar processes as in Example 1 were performed. Thus, 293 parts of a red color pigment was obtained.

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Reference example 1

130 parts of sodium 4-methyl-5-chloraniline-2-sulfonate were stirred and dissolved in 1800 parts of water at a temperature of 80-85°C. Then, 140 parts of hydrochloric acid (35%) was added thereto in 5 minutes, and then the suspension was cooled.

An aqueous solution consisting of 100 parts of water and 39 parts sodium nitrite was added to the suspension at a temperature of 0-5°C over 30 minutes. Then, the suspension was stirred for 30 minutes. The obtained suspension was used as a diazo component preparation liquid.

110 parts of β-oxy-naphthoic acid was stirred and dissolved in 60 parts of sodium hydroxide and 1,000 parts of water with stirring at a temperature of 20-30°C to obtain a coupling component preparation liquid.

The diazo component preparation liquid was added to the coupling component preparation liquid while being stirred at a temperature of 20-30°C over 60 minutes. Then, stirring was continued for 30 minutes to complete the coupling reaction.

Then, a heated solution consisting of 50 parts of rosin, 300 parts of water and 7 parts of sodium hydroxide was added to the coupling component liquid at a temperature of 20-30°C.

Then, an aqueous solution consisting of 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) and 500 parts of water was added to the coupling component liquid. The reaction solution was stirred at 50°C for 30 minutes, then filtered

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and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 285 parts of a red color pigment.

Reference example 2

The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid were prepared as in Example 1.

The diazo component preparation liquid was added to the coupling component preparation liquid while being stirred at a temperature of 20-30°C over 60 minutes. Stirring was continued for another 30 minutes. Next, the solution was stirred at 50°C for 30 minutes, and then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 284 parts of a red color pigment.

Reference example 3

Instead of 120 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) used in Reference example 1, 240 parts of barium chloride (dihydrate) was used. Except for this, similar processes as in Reference example 1 were performed. Thus, 290 parts of a red color pigment was obtained.

The results of comparison in drawdown of water-base flexoink using the pigments obtained by above described methods are shown below.

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Table 1

Properties Pigment	Hue	Gloss	Coloration	Transparency
Product of Reference example 1	standard	standard	100%	standard
Product of Reference example 2	approximate	Rather inferior	95%	approximate
Product of Example 3 of the present invention	rather vivid	significantly superior	110%	significantly transparent
Product of Reference example 3	standard	standard	100%	standard
Product of Example 3 of the present invention	rather bluish and vivid	significantly superior	110%	significantly transparent

(Note) Test method

50 parts of a pigment and 200 parts of styrene maleic acid water soluble resin varnish were made into a flexoink using a ball mill. Drawdown was performed on paper to compare color.

Example 6

390 parts of 4-toluidine-2-sulfonic acid was stirred and dissolved into 3700 parts of water and 82 parts of sodium hydroxide. Then, 440 parts of hydrochloric acid (35%) was added thereto in 5 minutes, and then the suspension was cooled. An aqueous solution consisting of 450 parts of water and 140 parts sodium nitrite was added to the suspension in 15 minutes, and then the suspension was stirred for 30 minutes. The temperature was kept to 0-5°C during this process.

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Then, 440 parts of calcium chloride (dihydrate) was added to the diazotization liquid. The obtained suspension was used as a diazo component preparation liquid.

390 parts of β -oxy-naphthoic acid was stirred and dissolved in 1,200 parts of water and 187 parts of sodium hydroxide.

A heated solution consisting of 200 parts of rosin, 1500 parts of water and 24 parts of sodium hydroxide was added to this solution. The obtained solution was used as a coupling component preparation liquid.

The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid were added to the reaction tank and reacted at temperature of 10-20°C so that the molar ratio of coupling component/diazo component was 1.05-1.10 .

The reaction solution was kept for a residence time of 100 seconds, then taken out of the reaction system. The entire amount of the reaction solution was heated at 50°C for 30 minutes, then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 1045 parts of a red color pigment.

Reference example 4

The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid are prepared as in Example 6.

The diazo component preparation liquid was added to the coupling component preparation liquid while being

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stirred at a temperature of 10-20°C over 60 minutes. Stirring was continued for another 30 minutes. Next, the solution was stirred at 50°C for 30 minutes, and then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 1050 parts of a red color pigment.

The results of a drawdown test of photogravure ink using the pigments obtained by above described methods are shown below.

Table 2

Properties Pigment	Hue	Gloss	Coloration	Transparency
Product of Reference example 4	standard	standard	100%	standard
Product of Example 6 of the present invention	significantly vivid	rather good	120%	extremely transparent

(Note) Test method

20 parts of a pigment and 200 parts of polyamide resin toluene solution were made into a photogravure ink using a ball mill. Drawdown was performed on cellophane to compare color.

Example 7

250 parts of 5-methyl-4-chloraniline-2-sulfonic acid, 1800 parts of water and 50 parts of sodium hydroxide were stirred and dissolved at a temperature of 80-85°C. Then, 280 parts of hydrochloric acid (35%) was added thereto over 10 minutes, and then the suspension was cooled. An aqueous solution consisting of 150 parts of water and 80 parts

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sodium nitrite was added to the suspension over 30 minutes to perform diazotization. Then, 240 parts of barium chloride (hexahydrate) was added to the diazotization liquid. The obtained suspension was a diazo component preparation liquid.

170 parts of β -naphthol, 3,000 parts of water and 55 parts of sodium hydroxide were stirred and dissolved at a temperature of 20-30°C. An aqueous solution consisting of 50 parts of rosin, 500 parts of water and 25 parts of sodium hydroxide was added to this solution. The obtained solution was a coupling component preparation liquid.

The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid were added to the reaction tank and reacted at a temperature of 20-30°C so that the molar ratio of coupling component/diazo component was 1.05-1.10.

The reaction solution was kept for a residence time of 60 seconds, then taken out of the reaction system. The entire amount of the reaction solution was heated at 70°C for 20 minutes, then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 534 parts of a red color pigment.

Reference example 5

250 parts of 5-methyl-4-chloraniline-2-sulfonic acid, 1800 parts of water and 50 parts of sodium hydroxide were stirred and dissolved at a temperature of 80-85°C. Then, 280 parts of hydrochloric acid (35%) was added thereto over 10 minutes, and then the suspension was cooled. An aqueous solution consisting of 150 parts of water and 80 parts sodium nitrite was added to the suspension over 30 minutes

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to perform diazotization. The obtained suspension was used as a diazo component preparation liquid.

170 parts of β -naphthol, 3,000 parts of water and 55 parts of sodium hydroxide were stirred and dissolved at a temperature of 20-30°C. The obtained solution was used as a coupling component preparation liquid.

The diazo component preparation liquid was added to the coupling component preparation liquid while being stirred at a temperature of 20-30°C over 60 minutes. Then, stirring was continued for 30 minutes to complete the coupling reaction.

Then, an aqueous solution consisting of 50 parts of rosin, 500 parts of water and 25 parts of sodium hydroxide was added to the coupling component liquid. Further, an aqueous solution consisting of 240 parts of barium chloride (hexahydrate) and 1000 parts of water was added to the coupling component liquid.

The reaction solution was stirred at 50°C for 30 minutes, then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 528 parts of a red color pigment.

The results of a drawdown test of offset printing ink using the pigments obtained by above described methods are shown below.

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The diazo component preparation liquid and the coupling component preparation liquid were added to the reaction tank at 5-20°C and reacted so that the molar ratio of coupling component/diazo component was 1.05-1.10.

The reaction solution was kept for a residence time of 120 seconds, then taken out of the reaction system. The reaction solution was heated, then filtered and washed with water. Then, the reaction solution was heated to 80-100°C and dried, and then pulverized to obtain 97 parts of a red color pigment.